

THE WEATHER
Tonight, Fair with Light Frost
Tuesday, Fair; Warmer

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

METAL QUOTATIONS	
SILVER	\$1.01 1/2
Copper	28
Lead	\$8.05
Quicksilver	\$125.00

VOL. XVIII No. 95

TONOPAH, NEVADA, MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7, 1918

PRICE 10 CENTS

KAISER AN ARCH MURDERER

HE AND ALL HIS CROWNED ABETTORS TREATED AS SUCH

PRODIGY OF VALOR BY AMERICANS

(By Associated Press)
AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE (Sunday), Oct. 6.—(Reuter Agency)—Americans under the command of General Gouraud are fighting Friday in Champagne. A detachment assisted by French volunteers under an American captain, attacked a very strong machine gun position on the slopes of Blanc Mont which held up the allied advance. With the utmost skill the nest was enveloped and captured and the entire garrison of four officers and 30 men made prisoners. Seventy machine guns, many trench mortars and several tractors were taken. The Americans did not suffer a single casualty.

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—General Pershing reported today that the Americans had advanced slightly after heavy infantry fighting between the Meuse and Bois des Agones. Artillery activity has increased.

(By Associated Press)
SAN DIEGO, Oct. 7.—The ninth annual convention of the San Diego Federation of Labor opened today.

(By Associated Press)
LONDON, Oct. 7.—High for sign diplomats believe no armistice will be granted before the end of the month. The British completely evacuate all the territory.

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German Retirement All Along the Line

(By Associated Press)
The Germans are retreating northward toward the Retourne river on a wide front of the Champagne sector. It is improbable the Germans will halt until they reach the Aisne. Americans aided materially in expelling the Germans.

(By Associated Press)
The German retirement from Lille to Cambrai is continuing. Americans are gathering their forces to assault the powerful Kriemhilde line front between the Meuse and Argonne forest.

(By Associated Press)
Germans are holding firmly from St. Quentin to Ailette and eastward to Berry au Bac. Evidently using the better position as a pivot for retirement of the Germans north and east.

(By Associated Press)
Italian progress on the front before Laon appears to justify the belief that this hinge of the enemy's line may be broken.

(By Associated Press)
The battle north of St. Quentin has continued. Remaucourt, Tilloy farm and several fortified woods have been captured. The enemy resisted furiously, but was unable to check the French, who captured several hundred Germans.

(By Associated Press)
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COLD RECEPTION OF OFFER OF ARMISTICE BY ALLIES WHO DEMAND REPARATION

By Associated Press
WASHINGTON--It is officially announced that there will be no answer tonight to Germany's peace proposal.

(Special to the Bonanza)
WASHINGTON, D. C., OCT. 7.—"UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER" IS THE REJOINDER OF PRESIDENT WILSON TO THE ALLEGED PEACE OFFER FROM THE KAISER. "WHEN THE TIME IS RIFE THE ALLIES WILL DICTATE PEACE TERMS," THE PRESIDENT IS REPORTED AS SAYING.

(By Associated Press, Sunday night)
BERLIN, OCT. 6.—VIA BASEL, SWITZERLAND.—EMPEROR WILLIAM IN A PROCLAMATION TO THE GERMAN ARMY AND NAVY, DATED OCTOBER 6, SAYS: "IN THE MIDST OF THIS SEVERE STRUGGLE THE MACEDONIAN FRONT HAS CRUMBED. OUR FRONT HAS NOT BEEN BROKEN AND IT WILL NOT BE. I HAVE DECIDED, IN ACCORD WITH MY ALLIES, TO ONCE AGAIN OFFER PEACE TO THE ENEMY BUT IT WILL BE ONLY AN HONORABLE PEACE TO WHICH WE EXTEND OUR HAND."

(By Associated Press, Saturday night)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5.—The immediate suspension of hostilities has been proposed by the imperial German chancellor, Prince Maximilian, in the reichstag, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Tijd. The entente allies are to be asked to state their terms. The chancellor's proposal embraced also the dispatch of plenipotentiaries to a neutral place to discuss the question of a league for national arbitration and disarmament.

(By Associated Press, Saturday night)
STOCKHOLM, Oct. 5.—Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new imperial German chancellor, is willing to accept President Wilson's fourteen peace conditions, according to reports received from Berlin by circles closely connected with the foreign office here, even though this for many reasons may not be thoroughly demonstrated in his statement before the reichstag.

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Developments indicated a prompt and decisive reply to Germany's latest peace proposal. The president remained sequestered today. Germany's note, delivered to the president personally by an attaché of the Swiss legation, created the impression that it came from Emperor William himself.

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President Wilson's 14 Demands

FOLLOWING are the fourteen conditions of peace, as laid down by President Wilson in an address to congress on January 8, 1918, which Imperial Chancellor Maximilian of Germany is said to be willing to accept:

- I—Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.
- II—Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.
- III—The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.
- IV—Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.
- V—A free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.
- VI—The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.
- VII—Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she

enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

VIII—All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX—A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X—The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI—Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relation of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

XII—The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

XIII—An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV—A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

TORCH APPLIED NO DOUBT ABOUT THE DECISION

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MALADY WORSE THAN INFLUENZA

CUBAN AUTHORITIES CANNOT DIAGNOSE DEADLY DISEASE ON SHIPBOARD

(By Associated Press)
CUBAN PORT, Oct. 7.—Cuban medical authorities are unable to diagnose the malady which caused twenty-four deaths aboard the Spanish liner Alfonso XII, which arrived Sunday. The vessel is quarantined. Nineteen died on the voyage and five since the ship reached port. Two, crazed by suffering, committed suicide. High temperatures and signs of mental derangement characterize the malady which was supposed to be influenza.

GENERAL DOYEN DIES OF "FLOO"

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Brigadier General Charles A. Doyen, commandant of the marine corps training camp at Quantico, Virginia, died in camp last night of influenza. He returned from France some months ago.

OUR WOUNDED BOYS JUBILANT

(By Associated Press)
LONDON, Oct. 7.—American wounded, arriving in large numbers at a southern English port, are flushed with victory and jubilantly declare: "The allies have Fritz beaten to a frazzle." Wounded German prisoners admit the end is not far off.

BRITISH NEARING CITY OF LILLE

(By Associated Press)
LONDON, Oct. 7.—The British advanced between Lens and Cambrai and also reached the city of Lille.